HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I. | WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1820. | No. 18.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the death of James Jeffers, one of the partners in the late firm of James Jeffers & Co, the surviving partners of said firm will expose at public sale, on Thursday the 15th day of June next, in the town of Hillsborough,

All the Stock and Work on

hand belonging to said firm, consisting of a large quantity of stills, a quantity of sheet copper, lead, pewter, tin ware, tea kettles, scrap and old copper, one Jersey wagon, &c.

Terms of sale, twelve months credit by giving bond with approved security.

The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

Josiah Turner, and
James S. Smith.

May 6. 14—ts

DAVID PRICE,
COPPER-SMITH,

INFORMS his friends and customers, that he expects to receive, by the next arrival of the steam boat, a general assortment of

Strong Copper Sheets and Bottoms,

suitable for making stills of from thirty-five to eighty-five gallons, which he will warrant equal to any made in the United States. Persons wishing to purchase will please call at his shop in Hillsborough street, and judge for themselves.

He expects to keep on hand a constant supply of STILLS, and of materials, which will enable him to execute any order with which his friends may favour him.

Fayetteville, May 10 1820. 15—6w

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 28th of March last, a negro man named JIM, about forty years of age, near six feet high, light complexion, bow-leged, and very likely, had somewhat of an impediment in his speech, and is a very good shoemaker. Jim had no cause for going off except for striking his overseer, for which he expected correction. The above will be given by me for the delivery of said Jim, if caught in Orange county, or forty if taken without the county and delivered to me.

Wm. Cain, Sen.

Hillsborough, May 10, 1820. 15—7t

25 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in April, 1819, a negro man by the name of BOB, about twenty-seven years old, five feet six inches high, a black surly looking fellow, with two of his under fore teeth out, two bald spots on his head, and a scar on his brow. Any person who shall take up the said negro and put him in jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward.

Moses H. Bonner.

Granville County, on Napaureed Creek, May 15, 1820. 15—3w

J. P. Sneed & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SPRING SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

Among which are,

SUPERFINE cloths and cassimers, linens, lawns, cambric muslins, callicoes, bombazetts, silks, moleskin, dimities, vestings, nankeens of different kinds, cotton and silk hose, domestic stripes, checks and plane, men's fine hats, straw bonnets, shoes, umbrellas, parasols, flag handkerchiefs, canton crapes, superb crape robes, &c &c.

They have lately received from New York a good assortment of

SADDLERY,

VIZ.

Saddle-trees, hogskins, girth and straining webbing, plated and common bridle bitts, stirrup irons of the latest fashion, buckles of various kinds, tacks, boss nails, ornaments, &c. &c.

They have on consignment and for sale, 50 bushels of SALT, 3 hogsheads of BROWN SUGAR, 8 barrels ditto, and 1 hogshead of MOLASSES.

Hillsborough, May 10. 14—tf

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

BLANKS
of various kinds,
for sale at this office.

Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

A. MASON,

WISHES to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has nearly finished his house, so that he is now able to accommodate as many as may honour him with their company. His house is large, having seven comfortable rooms which have fire places in them, suitable for families, or travelling gentlemen wishing such. He has provided good beds, liquors, &c and will keep as good a table as the neighbourhood will afford. He is also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best provender. The situation of the place is pleasant, and very healthy. Gentlemen wishing to visit him with their families, during the summer season, can be accommodated on moderate terms.

The keeper of this establishment pledges himself to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction. Gentlemen who call can amuse themselves in reading the newspapers in his hall-room, where he keeps files of papers from almost every part of the United States.

Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C. Feb. 28, 1820. 4—6m

Traveller's Inn.

A. MASON & Wm. CLIFTON,

HAVING purchased that well known stand in Hillsborough from Messrs. Hinton & Brame of Petersburgh, formerly the property of Mr. Henry Thompson, inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to accommodate as many as may honour them with their company. They are provided with good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the country will afford. They are also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best of provender. They solicit a share of the patronage of the public. Mr. Clifton will always give his personal services, and pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction.

Hillsborough, N. C. April 10, 1820. tf—10

Military Pensioners.

FUNDS for the payment of the United States pensioners on the Roll of North Carolina to the 4th March, 1820, have been provided at the office of the Bank of the United States at Fayetteville. Claims duly authenticated, will be paid on demand. April 28

The celebrated Horse OSTRICH,

WILL stand the ensuing season, to commence the first day of April and end the first day of August, on Monday and Tuesday of each week at James Morrow's, on Cane creek; on Wednesday in each week at James Hutchison's, esq; and on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Mason Hall, all in the county of Orange; will cover mares at the reduced price of four dollars the leap, the cash to be paid at the time of service; six dollars the season, if paid at any time within the season, otherwise eight dollars will be charged for the season; and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal, which money will become due as soon as it can be ascertained the mare is with foal, or the property changed.

All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but the subscriber will not be liable for any that may happen.

PEDIGREE.

Ostrich, a beautiful bay, black legs, mane and tail, five feet four inches high, was thirteen years old last July, was bred by Allen Young, of the county of Mecklinburg, in the state of Virginia; was gotten by the imported horse Wrangler, and came out of the celebrated mare Miss Fulget, her sire the imported Sterling, her dam by Old Mo-setrap

John Mason.

N. B. Gentlemen living at a distance, who think proper to send their mares to the subscriber at Mason Hall, are informed that their mares shall be well fed, and pastured gratis.

March 2, 1820. 5—3m

D. HEARTT
Proposes publishing by subscription
THE
PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES
OF THE
Convention of North Carolina
On the adoption of the Constitution of the United States;
TOGETHER WITH
The Declaration of Rights and Constitution of the State.
TO WHICH IS PREFIXED
The Constitution of the United States.

THE former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public; he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as the number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, must certainly excite sufficient interest to prevent their becoming extinct; it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronised throughout the state.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, neatly printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at most of the post-offices in the state.

We have given up the whole of our paper to-day to a complete List of the Acts passed at the last session of congress, arranged alphabetically under their appropriate heads. It would be wrong in us to take to ourselves, even tacitly, the credit of this lucid arrangement and useful compilation. We and our readers are indebted for it to the attentiveness and intelligence of J. B. Colvin, esq. of the department of state. This list presents at one view a synopsis of all the legislation of congress at the late session, and must be appreciated by every class of readers far beyond the value ordinarily attached to a single newspaper. [*Nat. Intel.*

ACTS
OF THE SIXTEENTH CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.

A List of the Titles of all the Acts, Resolutions, and Treaties, approved and ratified at the first session of the Sixteenth Congress, which was begun and held in the city of Washington, on Monday the sixth day of December, 1819, and ended on the 15th day of May, 1820; with a brief abstract of the provisions of each law; together with the branch of the Legislature in which each act, &c. originated, the dates of approval, and the dates, respectively, at which they were published in the National Intelligencer.

Note.—The last date at the foot of each title with the month in *italic* letters, is the date of the National Intelligencer.

ALABAMA.

1. Resolution declaring the admission of the state of Alabama into the Union. [Senate. 14th December, 1819.] 15th *December*, 1819.

Alabama admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.

APPROPRIATIONS.

1. An act making a partial appropriation for the military service of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty. [House. 14th January, 1820.] 18th *January*, 1820.

For subsistence, armories, and arrearages.

2. An act in addition to the "Act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen. [House. 14th January, 1820.] 18th *January*, 1820.

For pay and subsistence of officers and pay of seamen, provisions, medicines, hospital stores, repairs of vessels, contingent expenses, salaries of agents and surveyor under the act reserving public lands to supply timber for naval purposes.

3. An act making appropriations to supply the deficiency in the appropriations heretofore made for the completion of the repairs of the north and south wings of the capitol, for finishing the president's house, and the erection of two new executive offices. [House. 10th February, 1820.] 14th *February*, 1820.

75,000 dollars for north and south wings; 13,174 dollars 66 cents for president's house; 11,015 dollars 71 cents for new executive offices.

4. An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty. [House. 17th March, 1820.] 18th *March*, 1820.

For pay and subsistence of officers, and pay of seamen; provisions, medicines, repairs of vessels, store rent, freight, enlistment of seamen, improvement of navy yards, docks, &c. for shell and shot, pay and subsistence of marine corps, &c. and for military stores.

5. An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty. (House. 11th April, 1820.) 13th *April*, 1820.

This is the annual act for the support of the civil list.

6. An act making further appropriations for continuing the work upon the centre building of the capitol, and other public buildings. (House. 11th April, 1820.) 14th *April*, 1820.

For the centre building 111,769 dollars; for painting inside the north and south wings, and alterations, 2,867 dollars; for graduating ground round the capitol, &c. 5,591 dollars; repairs, &c. in the president's house, 1,100 dollars; alterations and improvements in the senate chamber, 2,400 dollars.

7. An act making appropriations for the military service of the U. States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty. (House. 14th April 1820.) 18th *April*, 1820.

For pay of the army, subsistence, bounties, and premiums, for recruits, &c. clothing, the medical and hospital department, quartermaster's department, contingencies of the army, forage for officers, fortifications, military academy at West Point, arrearages, cannon and shot, national armories, ordnance department, completion of arsenals, balances due certain states, invalid and revolutionary pensioners, widows, and orphans, Indian department, Indian boundary lines, survey of water courses, survey, maps, and charts of the Ohio and Mississippi and for the public road through the Creek nation.

8. An act to provide for the expense of surveying certain parts of the coast of North Carolina, and for other purposes. (Senate. 15th May, 1820.) 19th *May*, 1820.

This act appropriates 5,000 dollars to defray the expenses of survey; and also appropriates the sums necessary under the act for the relief of persons who paid duties on goods imported into Castine, and an act for the relief of Walter Channing.

9. An act making appropriations for carrying into effect the treaties concluded with the Chippewa and Kickapoo nation of Indians. (House 15th May, 1820.) 19th *May*, 1820.

1,000 dollars, in silver, anually, forever, to the Chippewas; 2,000 dollars for other stipulations; 2,000 dollars annually, for ten years, to carry into effect the treaty with the Kickapoos.

10. An act to provide of repairing the roof of the general post office, and to procure an engine for the protection of said building. (House. 15th May, 1820.) 19th *May*, 1820.

The roof to be repaired and slated, and a fire engine to be procured and kept. Not exceeding 6,020 dollars, appropriated out of the postage money.

11. An act in addition to the act, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty," and for other purposes. (House. 17th May, 1820.) 20th *May*, 1820.

For additional compensation to members of Congress; rebuilding wharf and repairing ware-houses on Staten Island; and for graduating Capitol Square and planting trees.

ARKANSAS.

1. An act relative to the Arkansas territory. (Senate. 21st April, 1820.) 24th *April*, 1820.

The act of the 4th of June, 1812, providing for the government of Missouri, as modified by the act of 29th April, 1816, in force in the territory of Arkansas, &c.

ARMY.

1. An act further to regulate the medical department of the army. (Senate. 8th May, 1820.) 12th *May*, 1820.

The apothecary, and assistant apothecaries, general, to give bonds, with security.

BOUNDARIES.

1. Resolution, giving the consent of congress to a compact concluded between the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, for the settlement of their boundary line. (House. 12th May, 1820.) 17th *May*, 1820.

Consent of congress given to the compact made at Frankfort on the 2d Feb. 1820.

CENSUS.

1. An act to provide for taking the fourth census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, and for other purposes. (House. 14th March, 1820.) 15th *March*, 1820.

This act is similar to the several acts heretofore passed, authorizing the 1st, 2d, and 3d census, with additional provisions for discriminating in the case of slaves, and for the special enumeration of free colored persons, in classes, according to age. The act also provides for taking an account of manufacturing establishments and manufactures: the whole to be performed by the marshals and their assistants, under the direction of the secretary of state. Upon the completion of the returns, 1,500 copies are to be printed for the use of congress.

CLERKS.

1. An act supplementary to the act, entitled, "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of the clerks in the different offices," passed the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. (House. 14th January, 1820.) 18th *January*, 1820.

The secretary of the treasury may continue to employ nine additional clerks in the office of the third auditor, and three additional clerks in the office of the second comptroller, until 31st December, 1820.

2. An act to increase the number of clerks in the department of war. (House. 15th May, 1820.) 19th *May*, 1820.

The secretary authorized to employ six additional clerks; and 6,000 dollars appropriated to pay them. The act in force for one year.

COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF.

1. An act to extend the charter of the city of Washington. (Senate. 28th February, 1820.) 7th *March*, 1820.

The acts incorporating the inhabitants of Washington, continued until the 3d of March, 1821, unless sooner repealed. *See below*, 3.

2. An act to increase the allowance of the judges of the orphans' court in the counties of Washington and Alexandria. (Senate. 1st May 1820.) 3d *May*, 1820.

Each Judge allowed six dollars for each day he attends.

3. An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington. (Senate. 15th May, 1820.) 18th *May*, 1820.

This is a new act of incorporation, with a more extensive grant of powers to the corporation than formerly, for the improvement of the metropolis and the conservation of public morals. The principal alterations are, the election of the mayor, for two years, by the people; the vesting the powers of a justice of the peace in each alderman; and a new division of the city into wards. The act provides for the sale of real property, the taxes on which have remained unpaid for two years. See *Private Acts*, 31.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

1. An act to provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States. (Senate. 10th February, 1820.) 14th *February*, 1820.

The register of the treasury, under direction of the secretary, to prepare statistical accounts of the commerce of the United States; to be laid before congress. These accounts are to comprehend goods exported and imported, and all navigation employed in foreign trade. The exports and imports, to and from each country, and their values, are to be stated, together with the country of the exported product or manufacture, and the respective values. The navigation is to be stated in such a way as to exhibit, separately, the tonnage of vessels of the United States, and of foreign vessels, employed in the trade between the United States and each foreign country, and the amount of tonnage belonging to each foreign country engaged in such trade. To effect this purpose, manifests, &c. are to be delivered and verified accordingly; the collectors of the customs are to keep corresponding accounts, and make quarterly returns to the register. The secretary of the treasury is to give directions and to prescribe rules and forms, which are not to be contrary to law. This act goes into operation on the 30th September, 1820.

2. An act designating the ports within which only foreign armed vessels shall be permitted to enter. (House. 15th May, 1820.)—18th *May*, 1820.

After 1st July, 1820, foreign armed vessels cannot enter any harbor belonging to the United States, excepting Portland, Boston, New London, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Smithville, N. C. Charleston and Mobile, unless forced in by distress, pursuit of an enemy, &c. The president may employ the land and naval forces, and militia, to enforce the provisions of this act, and to prevent foreign armed vessels loitering in waters of the United States, not lying in the direct course to or from the ports appointed.

3. An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act concerning navigation." (Senate. 15th May, 1820.) 19th *May*, 1820.

The first section of this act closes the ports of the U. S. after the 30th September next, to British vessels coming from Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, St. Johns, or Cape Breton, Bermuda, the Bahama, and Caicos, &c. The 2d section requires bond from British vessels not to convey productions of the U. States to the prohibited places. The 3d section prohibits the importation, after the 30th Semptember next, from the interdicted places, of articles, unless of the growth &c. of the particular place.

CONGRESS.

1. An act for apportioning the representatives in the seventeenth congress, to be elected in the states of Massachusetts and Maine, and for other purposes. (Senate. 7th April, 1820.) 11th *April*, 1820.

Massachusetts to choose only 13 representatives in the 17th congress and Maine seven. In case of the vacation of the seat of a representative in the sixteenth congress, elected from Massachusetts, being an inhabitant of Maine, his successor is to be an inhabitant of Maine also.

2. An act fixing the time for the next meeting of congress. (House. 13th May, 1820.) 17th *May*, 1820.

The next meeting of congress to be on the second Monday of November, 1820.

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

1. An act to continue in force "An act to protect the commerce of the U. States, and punish the crime of piracy," and also to make further provision for punishing the crime of piracy. (Senate. 15th May, 1820.) 20th *May*, 1820.

1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, sections of act of 3d March, 1819, continued for two years, &c. Robbery on board a vessel,

or upon the [illegible] high seas, or [illegible], declared piracy, and punishable with death. Landing from a piratical vessel, and committing robbery, declared piracy, and punishable with death. Citizens seizing negroes on foreign shores, for the slave trade, &c. adjudged pirates, and to suffer death. Citizens on board foreign vessels, and any person on board American vessels, being concerned in detaining negroes, &c. not held to labor, &c. or transferring them from vessel to vessel, &c. in the slave trade, declared pirates, and to suffer death.

DOCUMENTS.

1. An act authorizing the transmission of certain documents free of postage. (Senate. 14th December, 1819.) 15th *December*, 1819.

Members, delegates, secretary and clerk, may transmit any document, printed by order, during the 16th congress, to any post office.

2. Resolution for the further distribution of the journal of the convention which formed the constitution of the United States. (19th January, 1820.) 25th *January*, 1820.

Members of congress, president, heads of departments, judges, colleges, &c. to be furnished with copies.

3. Resolution to authorize the publication of part of the secret journal of congress, under the articles of confederation. (House. 21st April, 1820.) 24th *April*, 1820.

1,000 copies of the secret journal, papers, and documents, heretofore considered confidential, from 1783 to 1789, to be published under the direction of the president.

4. Resolution for the distribution of certain copies of the journal of the convention which formed the constitution. (House. May 8, 1820.) 12th *May*, 1820.

A copy to be sent to each member of the convention now alive.

DUTIES.

1. An act to remit the duties on a statue of George Washington. (Senate. 24th February, 1820.) 7th *March*, 1820.

Duties on a statue of George Washington remitted in North Carolina.

2. An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels. (House. 15th May, 1820.) 19th *May*, 1820.

After the 1st of July, 1820, the tonnage on French vessels to be 18 dollars per ton.

DUTIES, COLLECTION OF.

1. An act to continue in force the act passed on the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, 'An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine," and for other purposes. (Senate. 18th April, 1820.) 20th *April*, 1820.

The act of 20th April, 1818, continued in force until 4th March, 1823. Twenty days from the date of clearance allowed for completing entry, &c. in cases of drawback: but the exporter must comply with every other particular of established regulations.

INDIANS.

1. An act to continue in force for a further time the act entitled, "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes." (House. 4th March, 1820.) 7th *March*, 1820.

The act of the 2d of March, 1811, establishing trading houses with Indian tribes, continued until 3d March, 1821.

JUDICIARY.

1. An act to alter the terms of the court of the western district of Virginia. (House. 10th February, 1820.) 14th *February*, 1820.

The sessions of the court to be hereafter holden, at Wythe court house, on the first Mondays of May and October; at Lewisburg, on the second Mondays of May and October; and at Clarksburg, on the fourth Mondays of May and October.

2. An act altering the place of holding the circuit and district court in the district of Ohio. (House. 4th March, 1820.) 7th *March*, 1820.

The circuit court to be held at Columbus on the first, and the district court to be held at the same place on the second Mondays of September and January.

3. An act establishing a circuit court, within and for the district of Maine. (Senate. 30th March, 1820.) 31st *March*, 1820.

Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine, to be the first circuit. Two courts annually in Maine—at Portland, on the 8th of May; and at Wiscasset, on the 8th of October. The court may be held by one judge, when the other is unable to attend. The circuit court powers of the district court of Maine are repealed. The circuit court of Maine may decide upon actions originated in the district court, and causes depending in the circuit court of Massachusetts may be transferred.

4. An act to establish a district court in the state of Alabama. (Senate. 21st April, 1820.) 24th *April*, 1820.

The laws of the United States extended to Alabama, which is to be a district, with a district court, of one judge; four stated sessions annually, at Mobile and Cahawba, beginning at the first on the first Monday of April, 1821. Causes, &c. in the territorial general court transferred to the district court. Compensation of the judge, 1500 dollars per annum. A district attorney, with 200 dollars per annum, besides fees: and a marshal, with 250 dollars per annum, besides fees.

5. An act to alter the times of the session of the circuit and district courts in the district of Columbia. (House. 11th May, 1820.) 17th *May*, 1820.

Circuit court to be held, for Washington county, on the first Monday in October, and second Monday in April; and for Alexandria, on the first Mondays in November and May. The district court to be held on the first Mondays of December and June.

6. An act for altering the times for holding the court of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania. (Senate. 15th May, 1820.) 18th *May*, 1820.

To be held on the first Monday in May and second Monday in October. Appeals and writs of error to be from the district court, when acting as a circuit court, to the supreme court. 200 dollars to the attorney and marshal of the western district of Pennsylvania, and the same to those of the northern district of New York; to commence 20th April, 1819.

7. An act to continue in force the act, entitled "An act to provide for reports of the decisions of the supreme court," approved the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen. (Senate. 15th May, 1820.) 19th *May*, 1820.

8. An act to provide for building an addition to the custom house now erecting in the city of New Orleans, for the use of the district court of the United States for the state of Louisiana. (Senate. 15th May, 1820.) 20th *May*, 1820.

To contain rooms suitable for the use of the court. As soon as the building is completed, the present court house and lot to be sold.

LANDS.

1. An act to authorize the president of the United States to appoint a receiver of the public moneys and register of the land office for the district of Lawrence county, in the Arkansas territory. (House. 17th March, 1820.) 25th *March*, 1820.

The president to appoint a receiver and register for Lawrence county; and persons having claim to pre-emption in the district, to make it known to the register six weeks before issuing patents to soldiers of the late army.

2. An act further to suspend, for a limited time, the sale or forfeiture of lands, for failure in completing the payment thereon. (Senate. 30th March, 1820.) 1st *April*, 1820.

Forfeiture of lands for non-payment suspended till 31st March 1821. The benefit limited to purchasers within 640 acres.

3. An act making further provision for the sale of the public lands. (Senate. 24th April, 1820.) 26th *April*, 1820.

Public sales of lands in half-quarter sections, after 1st July, 1820. At private sale, in entire, half, quarter, or half-quarter sections, &c. Fractional sections, less than 160 acres, to be sold entire; with exception where special provision has been made for the sale of land in town lots. No credit on sales of public lands after 1st July, 1820; and complete payment must be made on the day of purchase. Purchasers at private sale must produce a receipt for the money before entry. The highest bidder at public sale failing to pay, the tract is to be again offered, and the failing bidder is rendered incapable of purchasing at such sales. After the 1st of July, 1820, the minimum price of lands to be one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Lands forfeited for non-payment to be offered at public, before private, sale. Public sales to be kept open two weeks. In case of different applications at private sale, preference is to be given to the highest bidder.

4. An act to establish additional land offices in the states of Alabama and Illinois. (Senate. 11th May, 1820.) 15th *May*, 1820.

Districts and land offices established at Tuscaloosa and Conecuh court house. Part of Shawneetown district to form a separate district, with a land office at Vandalia. Another land district in Illinois, with a land office at Palestine. Registers and receivers to be appointed to these offices, with compensation, &c. as in other cases.

5. An act to revive the powers of the commissioners for ascertaining and deciding on claims to land in the district of Detroit, and for settling the claims to land at Green Bay and Prairie des Chiens, in the territory of Michigan. (House. 11th May, 1820.) 15th *May*, 1820.

The powers of the commissioners for deciding on claims to lands in the district of Detroit, under the act of the 23d of April, 1812, revived. The commissioners are to examine and decide on claims filed; to employ an agent capable of translating the French language, for ascertaining titles at Green Bay and Prairie des Chiens; to make report to the secretary of the treasury, &c. 500 dollars for each commissioner and agent, with fees to the agent and register.

6. An act for the relief of certain settlers in the state of Illinois, who reside within the Vincennes land district. (House. 11th May, 1820.) 15th *May*, 1820.

Persons who would have been entitled to right of pre-emption under the act of 5th Febuary, 1813, had that act been so construed as to embrace those within the Vincennes district, &c are to be entitled to certificates for the excess paid above two dollars per acre, &c.; which certificate is made receivable in payment of debt to the United States for land. And persons who would have been entitled, &c. but who were not purchasers, are allowed until the 1st September, 1820, to prove they would have been entitled; and the register, on being satisfied, is to grant a certificate, upon which every person is allowed to enter a quarter section at the minimum price.

7. An act supplementary to the several acts for the adjustment of land claims in the state of Louisiana. (Senate. 11th May, 1820.) 15th *May*, 1820.

Claims for lands in the eastern district of Louisiana, described in the report of 20th November, 1816, confirmed. Persons claiming lands west of the Mississippi, founded upon Spanish grants, &c. whose claims have not been heretofore filed, may, from 1st July till 31st December, 1820, deliver notices and evidences of claims; and persons neglecting forfeit their rights. Persons claiming lands under Spanish grants, &c. according to former laws, whose claims have not been confirmed, allowed till 31st December, 1820, to deliver additional written evidence, &c. and the rights of persons neglecting are barred. No claim is to be recommended for more than a league square. The 5th section of the act of 3d March, 1811, concerning land claims in Louisiana, is revived and continued until 11th May, 1821. The registers are to receive 600 dollars additional.

8. An act extending the time allowed for the redemption of land sold for direct taxes, in certain cases. (House. 11th May, 1820.) 15th *May*, 1820.

The time allowed for redemption under the acts of 9th January, 1815, and 5th March, 1816, extended three years: the extention is limited to the 1st June, 1821; and interest must be paid. Equitable and reversionary interests may be redeemed. In case of the death or removal of a collector, &c. the district judge, on petition, is to direct the marshal to make a deed of conveyance for lands sold for the non-payment of direct tax.

9. An act authorising the sale of thirteen sections of land, lying within the land district of Canton, in the state of Ohio. (House. 11th May, 1820.) 15th *May*, 1820.

Thirteen sections reserved by an act of 3d March, 1807, and subsequently ceded by the Delaware tribe of Indians, to be offered for sale at Wooster, &c.

10. An act to annex certain lands within the territory of Michigan to the district of Detroit. (House. 11th May, 1820.) 17th *May*, 1820.

Public lands, to which the Indian title was extinguished by the treaty of Seguina, of 24th September, 1819, attached to the district of Detroit; and lands not reserved or appropriated, to be surveyed and offered for sale.

11. An act for the relief of persons holding confirmed unlocated claims for lands in the state of Illinois. (House. 15th May, 1820.) 20th *May*, 1820.

Persons holding claims, within the tract reserved by the 3d section of the act of 16th April, 1814, allowed until 1st November, 1820, to register them; and the claims to be received in payment for public lands within the reserved tract, &c.

12. An act to authorise the governor of Illinois to obtain certain abstracts of lands from certain public offices. (House 15th May, 1820.) 20th *May*, 1820.

The register at Vincennes to furnish the governor of Illinois with a complete abstract of lands purchased at that office, which lie in Illinois. The expense to be defrayed by that state. The secretary of the treasury to furnish a complete abstract of military bounty lands patented to soldiers of the late army within that state, on application of the governor.

13. An act granting to the state of Ohio the right of pre-emption to certain quarter sections of land. (Senate. 15th May, 1820.) 23d *May*, 1820.

The right of pre-emption to one quarter section granted to Ohio, at the minimum price, near the centre of each county, in the purchase under the treaty of St. Mary's of 20th Sept. 1818, for a seat of justice, which must be seated on the lands selected. After deducting the sums paid by the state, the proceeds are to go to the erection of public buildings.

LAWS.

1. An act to authorise the secretary of state to cause the laws of the Michigan territory to be printed and distributed, and for other purposes. (House. 24th April, 1820.) 26th *April*, 1820.

The laws of Michigan in force, to be printed under the direction of the secretary of state; the expense not to exceed 1250 dollars. Fifteen sets of the laws of the United States to be transmitted to Michigan, to be distributed as the local government may direct.

2. An act to amend the act, entitled, "An act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States, and for other purposes. (House. 11th May, 1820.) 17th *May*, 1820.

Orders, resolutions, and laws, except those of a private nature, to be published in one newspaper in the district of Columbia, and not exceeding three in each state and territory. Treaties to be published in like manner, except Indian treaties, which are to be published in only one paper, in the state to which they relate. The 1st section of act of 20th April, 1818, is repealed; but the repeal is not to prevent the payment of compensation due.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Gibraltar.—An account of the disturbances which took place between the officers of the garrison at Gibraltar, and those of the Guerriere, which ended in a duel, has been published in England and this country. The excitement was so great at Gibraltar, as to induce the governor to prohibit all intercourse between the officers and the frigate. It appears, however, from late accounts from Gibraltar, that this order of the governor had been disregarded, and the whole regiment, we believe the 64th, provoked and irritated at the misfortune of lieut. Smith, their comrade, who was wounded, met together at their quarters, and it was resolved to challenge all the officers of the Guerriere, under a plea that a defiance of that nature had originated with the Americans; but with a management not very creditable to officers, they selected all their ensigns and the youngest lieutenants to fight, being, as they said, unmarried men; and these youths, for they are all very young, were humanely selected by their senior officers to be shot down by the Americans; and, at the same time, were to claim the privilege of fighting whoever they pleased to select from the frigate; but, as the Americans had some how or other acquired a reputation at the pistol, it was resolved in caucus, that the distance should be altered, and they should fire at *four* paces. These preliminaries being settled with the approbation of the colonel of the regiment, the major, we learn, repaired on board the frigate, and made known the object of his mission to captain Thompson, which he prefaced by saying that the defiance had originated with the American officers, and that this was a compulsory movement on the part of the regiment; and he then read from his paper the *tout ensemble* of arrangements.

Captain Thompson heard the major with much coolness; he denied that hostilities had originated with his officers; on the contrary, he instanced the many attempts made to insult or reflect on American officers, a species of conduct which could not be tolerated; the result had led the governor to interdict all communication between the adverse parties; and, in opposition to which, it appeared, that the officers of the regiment had renewed the defiance, therefore the invitation came from them. With respect to the preliminaries, capt. Thompson did not approve them. To select the young gentlemen of a regiment to support the honor of senior officers, and to give them a right to designate whoever they please from the officers of the frigate, was not in character. As to the senior officers being married men, some of his officers were also married; in short, capt. Thompson observed, this is a challenge from the whole regiment, and sanctioned by the commanding officer, who, it appears, takes no part in the contest. Now, sir, it is a principle with me to share in all the dangers of my officers; and, much as I deprecate this course, still the challenge shall be accepted, and as you have assumed the right to select your opponents, we claim a participation of this privilege—I, therefore, select the colonel of your regiment—and I, sir, said the first lieutenant, select you, major; and thus will the contest be equally divided as to rank. This arrangement, although perfectly fair, the major had no powers to conclude, and he took his leave—but the invitation *was not renewed*.

We have more than once lamented these disturbances, in consequence of the injury which they do to the public service, and the gradual advancement of hostile feelings between the two nations; but, if we are correctly informed, this combination of a whole regiment to challenge our officers, and on their own terms, cannot be trifled with: they must be met if they will fight; and this determination of capt. Thompson, and all his officers, to take hand in the game with officers of the same rank, is the most likely way to settle these things at once. We wish to see them mutually respecting each other, as brave men should do, and not unnecessarily irritating each other. As to the objection to eight paces, capt. T. assured the British officer that that would make no difference —one pace if they pleased. *N. Adv.*

France.—From all that we can collect, relative to French affairs, we are led to believe that serious disturbances are apprehended. The French ministry, as measures of precaution, are violating the constitution in its most important points; and they are gradually producing a state of things which will lead to the same results as in 1790. Lettres de cachet are revived, and these were the most odious and tyrannical of that eventful period. It appears that no political object was connected with the assassination of the duke de Berri; it was, therefore, prudent to say little on the subject. The late revolution in Spain will form its example, and its temperance produce some commotion in France, and in other parts of Europe. Prussia, it is said, is much agitated; Italy is also in some commotion, and Germany much disaffected. We do not think that the continental alliance will continue long. *ib.*

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The disturbances in Scotland wear a serious aspect and must be attended with much confusion and bloodshed. The disaffected of that country will not, we apprehend, be so easily reduced to submission as those of England, or even Ireland, from the greater pertinacity of the Scottish character. Yet the Manchester Herald of the 11th of April, from which we have made some extracts, states that it appeared by advices of the eighth, from Glasgow, that the rioters were dispersed and disheartened. It would seem that great fears were entertained of a general tumult in the manufacturing districts of England. Such apprehensions must unceasingly prevail, as the primary cause of most of these disorders—physical distress—cannot fail to continue. The triumph which the government may, and probably will obtain over the famished multitude—is, and must be felt as wretched in itself, and likely to be fatal to the public liberties. To wish, that the government, whatever may be its corruptions and vices, should be overturned by such agents, however pitiable their case, is more than we dare, considering the probable consequences to the rights of property, to the security of the respectable middle classes, and to religious and social order. *Radicalism*, involving licentious deism, universal misrule, sanguinary proscription, has no better title in our eyes to the ascendant, than the worst monarchial or oligarchical system.—The appointment of Sir David Baird to the military command in Ireland, argues both alarm and determination in the minds of the British ministry.

Caution should be exercised in receiving the accounts of the Parisian newspapers concerning the affairs of Europe. The French ministerial journals seem to have it at heart that the Spanish revolution should resemble that of France; and we therefore hear from them of reaction, discontent, and bloody affrays in the interior of Spain, when in fact, we have the best grounds, from more direct information to believe the reverse to be the case. Ferdinand, his former advisers, and even the hierarchy, seem to have surrendered themselves fully to the revolution. Striking evidence of his complete submission, is found in the decree by which he pronounces sentence of banishment from the Spanish territory, against all who refuse to acknowledge the new political constitution. The whole power of the state has in fact, passed into the hands of the *liberal* or constitutional party; nothing can be more absolute and indiscriminating than the return to the order of things of 1812. We see all the political and military leaders of that era reinstated, and it would be strange, if they could not, with this unbounded compliance, and at least ostensible common effort of the court, establish the revolution throughout Spain, in spite of whatever partial dissatisfaction and secret resistance may be supposed to exist. The ulterior march of the revolution, in its remote tendencies and effects, constitute a more difficult problem. The selection of a number of South Americans actually in Spain, as members of the cortes, does not savour of a speedy recognition of South American independence. We have no expectation of that event.

The aproaching war between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, and "the highly important diplomatic note" of the former power, spoken of in the French newspapers, are not avouched by any authority. We do not consider them as probable. Russia could not make attempts upon the Porte, without kindling a general war in Europe, and inducing combinations against her, which, if they were not dangerous to her power, would at least be sufficient to distract her force, and frustrate her main object. The tranquility which is said to prevail in France is, in our opinion, more likely to continue under the new restrictive laws, than while the charter remained in unqualified force. The intemperance of the Parisian press, infecting and stirring up the provinces; its unceasing excitation of the army; the scope afforded for conspiracies among the restless and desperate factions and adventurers of Paris, were among the great obstacles to the permanence of the present government. The mass of the French people, good-tempered, industrious, incurious, tractable, wearied of political change, from which experience has taught them to expect nothing but new vexations and oppressions, are disposed to be quiet and submissive. It is lamentable to think how so immense a body, so well fitted and indeed entitled to enjoy repose and happiness, should be constantly made the victims of a set of beings so inconsiderable in number compara-

tively, and generally so worthless in character, as the ambitious politicians and headlong agitators of the metropolis. *National Gazette.*

Foreign Intelligence.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated April 4.

"All the monasteries are to be abolished, with the exception of a limited number, and these are to be confined to particular orders; and as it is understood they have engrossed one third of the property of Spain, this alteration must serve mightly to replenish the national treasury.

"The army, from about 200,000, is to be reduced to 30,000.

"The king whose control over the treasury was absolute, is to have a fixed revenue—40,000,000 of reals. Since 1815, it is understood he has deposited large sums of money in the English funds.

"The duke del Freias, about to set out as ambassador to London, is to have a revenue of 30,000 dollars.

"The duke del Infantado, the richest man in Spain, resigns his regiment, and all his offices, and retires to the country, with the resolution never to accept of any official situation. It was this duke who founded the British system of education here for 500 boys, and the whole expences of it have been hitherto exclusively paid by himself.

"It was the duke of Alagon that had so long been the adviser of the king, previous to the late happy change, and whose head was demanded by the mob that surrounded the palace when the king agreed to the constitution. He has fled from Madrid, but it is not known what route he has taken.

"The new national cockade hoisted is red and green, the size of a crown piece: it is put over the usual Spanish cockade.

"I have just heard, from a gentleman of information, that a colonel, lately liberated after four months captivity in the Inquisition, mentions that a machine had been fixed to him in such a manner, that part of it, like the pendlum of a clock, should beat constantly against his forehead, so as to produce his death slowly.

"Biscay is believed to be the princal part in Spain unfavorable to the idea of a constitution, as it is a sort of independent state, & enjoying many exclusive privileges, such as exemption from stamps and particular duties, &c. The king is only 'Lord of Biscay.'

"The duke of Montego, an adviser, formerly, of the king, is banished."

Paris, April 5.

Letters from the north speak of an approaching war between Russia and the Ottoman Porte. The emperor Alexander is at the head of 800,000 men, and the moment has perhaps arrived, that he is about to accomplish the vast designs of his grandfather. England is not in a condition to oppose a measure which alarms her policy; Prussia a prey to real fears, and interior fermentation, will throw no obstacles in the way; Austria cannot interfere without being in danger of losing Galicia and seeing Italy free herself from a foreign dominion; and France, former allies of Turkey, is not in a situation to defend the empire *du crossiant.*

Spanish Affairs.—The constitution of the Cortes was proclaimed at Bilboa on the 29th March, amid the acclamations of the people, notwithstanding the opposition which was at first evinced to the adoption of the new government.

The king continually expresses his satisfaction at having accepted the constitution, and his regret at not having done it sooner. He has become very popular, and gives audience to all who wish to see him.

The province of Galicia was in a great ferment, the militia were arming, and a camp of observation was forming at Villafranca;—they will remain under arms, until the great work of the constitution is accomplished throughout Spain.

Great excitement existed at Valencia on the 19th and 20th of March. The people naturally irrascible and vindictive, had demanded the head of gen. Elio, who was shut up in the citadel. The civil and military authorities could scarcely restrain the fury of the populace.

A cutter had been despatched to the island of Majorca, to bring home the deputies and other persons of distinction, who had been exiled.

FROM LA PLATA.

New York, May 24.

The brig Hersilia, Sheffield, arrived at Stonington on the 21st inst. from the Aurora Islands, South Seas, and 55 days from Buenos Ayres, with a cargo of salted fur and seal skins. The new government at Buenos Ayres was organized and settled. Gen. Artigas had overrun and subdued all the country east of the river, and peace was again established. Gen. "Sarratea" [probably Carrera] was at the head of the government of Buenos Ayres.

The above interesting intelligence was received yesterday, in a letter from Stonington. *Mer. Adv.*

FROM DUBLIN.

Office of the Boston *Patriot,* Monday, May 22.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the brig Climax, capt. Fisher, in 29 days from Dublin, Mr. Topliff has received papers of that city to the 22d April, furnishing London dates to the 19th, a few days later than before received.

Thistlewood, the conspirator, had been found *guilty* of "conspiracy to levy war and actually levying war against the king." The verdict it is stated, was received by a crowded assembly, without any expression of feeling either one way or other.

Parliament was to have met on the 21st April—some days would be taken up in organizing the two houses. The day fixed for opening the session, by a speech from the throne by the king, is the 27th.

One of the prisoners, who led the Radical troops at Huddersfield, was formerly a captain in the regular army.

It was reported at London, that the Queen had arrived at Calais on the 18th April.

Several hundred of unemployed workmen had recently assembled in Leeds, who on inquiry by the mayor, informed they had been long out of work, some of them four, five and six months, and others still longer—that themselves and families were starving—that they had assembled to shew their number, but without intention or disposition to riotous conduct. In consequence of representations from the mayor and others, the assembly soon dispersed.

Dublin, April 22.

France.—The state of the public feeling at Paris, respecting the Censorship, was manifested in a marked manner on Thursday, at the lectures on modern history. At the moment when M. Raoul Rochette, the professor (one of the censors,) ascended his chair, cries of "*a bas le censeur,*" resounded from the upper part of the saloon, and a considerable disturbance took place, which was not appeased without some difficulty, although it was thought expedient to call in the aid of force.

Spain.—It is announced that the Russian ambassador at Madrid has congratulated Ferdinand VII. on his acceptance of the constitution.

The constitutional spirit has triumphed in the isle of Majorca and Minorca, with as much facility and rapidity as in other parts of the Spanish monarchy. At the former place, the inquisition has disappeared, and its victims paraded in triumph. In both islands, constitutional juntas have superceded the former authorities. The remains of Lacy, who was shot in Majorca about a year ago, are to be conveyed to Barcelona, where preparations are making for solemnising funeral honours to his memory.

A letter from Strasburgh says, that at a ball lately given by the countess of Igelheim, a lady of her household took the fancy of figuring as a statue in the middle of the room. Scarcely had she placed herself in the attitude, when she fell down dead. At first it was supposed she did so as a piece of pleasantry; but it was soon found that she had an attack of apoplexy.

From the London Courier, April 10.

Escape of captain Henry Davis.

Our readers may probably recollect, that about a month back a good deal was said respecting the apprehension of a young gentleman, very highly connected, upon a charge of forgery to a very great extent, upon the respectable banking house of Messrs. Drummond of Charing-cross. The unfortunate individual thus alluded to, is Mr. Henry Davis, of parental connexions of rank and honour. He was lately a captain in his Majesty's Life Guards, and subsequently, and up to the time of his arrest, held the situation of Lieutenant of the Yeoman of the Guards. It is needless to say, that he moved in the highest circles of society. He was very generally known, and partook of all those fashionable amusements in which young men of his age and rank but too frequently indulge. Among these, gambling was with him a favourite passion. He was the constant frequenter of all those gaming houses at the west end of the town. The consequence was such as might have been anticipated, a fortune of 20,000*l.* left to him by his father, soon vanished, and he was reduced to comparative distress. He proceeded to the continent, where at Varsailles and *Paris* he plunged again into the vortex of dissipation; he was again foremost among the most desperate players. For a time, fortune favoured his pursuit, and he began to retrieve the losses which he had sustained at home; unhappily, however, he had not the prudence to stop in time. Elated by success, he dashed forward, and was finally ruined. He lost all he had gained, and returned to England almost pennyless. Having exhausted the means of renewing his visits to the gambling table, he had recourse to the dreadful expedient of forging the acceptance of Mr. H. Drummond to a bill drawn by himself on a firm of Drummond & Co. for 6000*l.*

He drew the bill at twelve months, and deluded himself with the expectation of being himself able to pay the amount before it became due; but, on its being tendered to a bill-broker for discount, the long date excited suspicion: it was presented at Messrs. Drummond's for inspection, and there pronounced a forgery; this detection followed ere the fruits of the scheme reached his hands. *He* was taken into custody, and after undergoing a private examination before the Lord Mayor, was committed to Gillspur street Compter for a further hearing. In our paper of Saturday last, we noticed his escape from thence in the disguise of his domestic.

It seems that ever since his apprehension, his servant man was in the habit of going to see him twice a day to bring him those necessaries of which he stood in need. *Among* other things he occasionally carried him a bag of clothes. For the last two or three days, this man, who wore a blue frock liverycoat, striped waistcoat, and gaiters, came to the prison with his face wrapped up in a black silk handkerchief, as if he were affected with the tooth-ache. The circumstance was noticed by Frost, the turnkey, who happened to be himself afflicted with rheumatic pains at the time, but nothing particular passed. On Friday morning the servant came as usual with his bag of clothes, and with his jaw still wrapped in the black silk handkerchief. *He* went up stairs to his master's room, where he remained some time; and at half past one was supposed to have come down, and was permitted, without the slightest suspicion, to depart by Frost. Inquiry followed, and it was discovered that he had escaped, and that his servant remained in the gaol. In fact, it turned out that the servant had brought in his bag a complete suit of livery similar to his own, in which he dressed his master; and then covering his face with a black silk handkerchief, and placing the bag, filled with other apparel, on his shoulder, together with his own hat on his head, sent him down stairs. The disguise was so effectual that it answered the desired end. Frost was thrown off his guard, and the prisoner got clear off.

The Captain had made his escape about fifteen minutes, when his sister arrived at the prison inquired for him. Mrs. Stephens then, upon going up stairs, saw the servant standing alone in the room, and Mr. Davis missing.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, June 7.

Destruction of the New-York Theatre.

About one o'clock on the morning of the 25th ult. a fire commenced in the New-York theatre, which ended in the complete destruction of that commodious and spacious building. The fire is supposed to have originated in the carpenter's room, by a candle having been accidentally left there.

This theatre originally cost 179,000 dollars, but was purchased by Messrs. Astor & Beekman for about 50,000 dollars. Neither of the proprietors we learn were insured.

It may be considered as somewhat remarkable, that in the short space of four months four theatres have been destroyed by fire—the costly one at Philadelphia, one at Washington City, one at Montreal, Lower Canada, and the New York theatre, one of the most spacious and convenient in the United States.

Colonel Boado, with dispatches from general Vives, and marshal Grouchy, have taken passage in the ship Nimrod, captain Centre, which has sailed from New York for Havre.

M. De Neuville, the French minister, has left the city of Washington for Annapolis, where he will embark on his return to France.

A Generous Action.—Since the benefit given to the author of Yusef Caramali, the manager of the Theatre sent him a check on the bank for the proceeds, amounting to between four and five hundred dollars; but Mr. Noah immediately re-inclosed it to Mr. Price, desiring that it might be distributed, as far as it would go, among the poor unfortunate sufferers by the fire and the destruction of the Theatre. Becoming accidently acquainted with the foregoing fact, we cannot refuse ourselves the pleasure of making it public. In speaking of such an action we know no politics. *N. Y. Ev. Post.*

In forty-eight hours after the adjournment of congress, Washington City is represented to have been as quiet as a country village, on the Sabbath.

Much has been said about the cost of the Chandelier which lately fell and was broken in the chamber of the house of representatives. Some say it cost 1300 dollars; some that it cost three, four, or five thousand dollars. It is not a matter of much importance, but, being a subject of observation, it is well to state the fact, that the cost was [illegible] and fifty pounds sterling, [illegible] We hope, if replaced at [illegible] Boston manufacturers will [illegible] in their wish to furnish one [illegible] lieu of that one of metal, which [illegible] molished. *Nat. Int.*

M. Carbelli, sculptor, from Rome, in order to perpetuate the likeness of com. Decatur, has taken a cast of the face, which he was permitted to do as a special favour, a few moments after he expired. The bust having been completed, is to be exhibited at Washington.

Agreeably to the mode adopted by the navy department of determining the names of our vessels of war, under the resolution of congress, the navy commissioners proceeded on Thursday, we understand, to assign, by lot, the name to be borne by the ship of the line just built at New York. The name which she drew, which, of course, from her rate, must be the name of a state, was Ohio. She is to be launched on Tuesday next. *N. Intel. May 27.*

The New Ship.—We learn, that the ship of the line at the navy yard will be launched on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.

In noticing the act of congress, which requires that ships of the line should be named after states, we thought it an objectionable mode to designate the name by lot; thus probably giving the name of a small or very distant state, to the ship built in this state;—upon reflection, however, we think the plan is a just one. It is very true that we should be pleased to see our ship called the New York, but it will be recollected that the expense of the navy is sustained by the whole union, and that a range of states to the west, and a very powerful link in the chain of our confederacy, has no sea ports, and therefore as their insular situation deprives them of the pleasure of adding their ships to the navy, and as they cheerfully vote for appropriations for that object, the compliment is due of naming the ships after such states as shall be designated by lot—thus putting them all upon a footing, and giving all an equal chance. *Nat. Advocate, May 27.*

Amongst the afflictive dispensations of an all-ruling Providence, we have to record an ocurrence, in its circumstances most awful and heart-rending, and which irresistibly recommends itself to the sympathy of every feeling heart. Never indeed was there a more striking illustration of the truth of the Divine precept—"in the midst of life we are in death." The story, though painful to relate, is short—On Wednesday morning, the 24th ult. Captain William Benthall, of this vicinity, with his wife and sister, set out on a visit to a relation in Portsmouth, about four miles distant, capt. B. on horseback and the two ladies in a chair. On their way one of the wheels of the chair ran over a piece of wood in the road, and the noise caused thereby alarming the horse he started suddenly to one side of the road, and before the reins could be used to check him, ran one of the wheels violently against the stump of a tree.—In the shock of this sudden contact Mrs. B. was instantly precipitated from her seat, with great force, against the body of a tree and dropped lifeless to the ground.

Her distracted husbhnd and sister flew to her assistance—they used every effort to call her to existence again, but in vain—the vital spark was for ever extinguished! On examination it appeared, that her neck bone was dislocated, and one of her arms broken.

It may be possible to conceive, but not to describe the feelings of the agonised husband at this heart-rending scene—Endeared to each other by the firmest ties of love and affection, they had long lived together an example of conjugal harmony and felicity—But in one short moment the Elysian spell is dissolved, and he whose happiness had known no interruption during a period of fifteen years, is suddenly awakened to a scene of unutterable woe—of inconceivable anguish.—Yet let us hope, that the same Almighty hand which has dealt the blow will administer the balm of consolation to his wounded soul, and direct its affections to a more perfect and lasting state of happiness beyond the grave. *Norfolk Herald.*

Charleston, (S. C.) May 13.

EXECUTION!!

Pursuant to sentence passed upon them, on the 21st March last, in the circuit court of the United States, by his honour judge DRAYTON, *George Clark* and *Henry Roberts,* alias *Wolf,* convicted of committing piracy, while they were attached to the ship Louisa, under the Buenos Ayrean flag, were yesterday hung at the yard arms of the United States schooner Tartar, lying in the stream, opposite Kundhart's wharf.

At ten minutes past 12, the signal gun was fired, and they were immediately drawn up to the yard arms. They struggled for a few moments, before life was extinguished.

[illegible] five [illegible] were [illegible] same [illegible] from [illegible]

[illegible] are happy to perceive, that [illegible] already sent in four vessels [illegible] the laws of the United States, being engaged in the slave trade. This looks like doing business, and shows the necessity of keeping constantly one or two vessels on that coast, to end the ignominious traffic in human flesh. *Nat. Advocate.*

Augusta, (Geo.) May 16.

We congratulate our fellow citizens on the return of a fall river, by which the steam boats are again able to ply on the fine stream of the Savannah. It is gratifying also to learn that in several important parts of the country, the crops both of corn and cotton wear a promising aspect.

Flint Glass.—An inexhaustible source of pure white sand, suitable for the manufacture of flint glass, has been lately discovered in the towns of Woodbury and Middlebury, in the state of Connecticut; and a petition is now before the legislature of that state, for an act granting to the proprietors thereof, corporate privileges for carrying on the manufacture of flint glass. *Albany Daily Advertizer.*

MARRIED,

In Philadelphia, on Monday evening the 29th ult. by the Right Rev. bishop White, *Peter Pedersen,* esq. minister resident from the court of Denmark, near the United States, to Miss *Anne Caroline Smith,* eldest daughter of the late William Loughton Smith, esq. of South Carolina.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE examination of the pupils in this institution will take place on Monday next. The exercises will be resumed on the first Monday in July.

J. Witherspoon, *Principal.*

June 7. 18

NOTICE.

MY pocket book was stolen out of Jacob Riley's drawer in the month of March, 1819, containing a note on Joseph Anderson for twenty dollars. All persons are hereby cautioned from trading for said note, or the said Anderson from making payment to any person but myself, as I have not received any satisfaction for the same.

William Burch.

May 30, 1820. 17—3w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for a note executed by myself to Zechariah Herndon for twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents, due about Christmas next, with interest from the date, and dated sometime about the 9th of February last, as the said note was obtained from me by fraud, and I am determined not to pay it.

Brooks Corn.

Orange, May 12, 1820. 17—3w

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the subscriber, for the purposes therein mentioned, will be exposed to public sale, at Chapel Hill, on Wednesday the 7th day of June, being the day preceding the Commencement, the

HOUSE AND LOT,

late the property of James Ward, and marked No. 1 in the plan of said town of Chapel Hill. The lot is conveniently situated, and the house contains a good store room, with all necessary improvements and out houses.

Pleasant Henderson.

Chapel Hill, May 19. 16—3w

Grocery Store.

THE subscriber has opened a Grocery Store, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bacon as a shoe shop, where, among other articles, may be had, for cash,

Coffee, first and second quality,
Brown and loaf Sugar,
Molasses,
Good old Rum,
New England ditto,
French Brandy,
Sherry and Malaga Wine,
Porter and Cordial,
Imperial Tea,
Ditto in canisters of two pound each, superior quality.
China, in boxes of forty-eight pieces,
Liverpool, Queen, Glass and Stone Ware,
[illegible] Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Palm Nuts and Almonds,
Nails, [illegible] 10, and 20d.
Window Glass, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12,
Putty, White Lead, Red Lead, and Spanish Brown,
Pepper and Spice,
Writing and Letter Paper,
Pots and Ovens,
Best Rifle Powder, and Shot of all sizes.

No credit can or will be given.

D. Yarbrough.

Hillsborough, May 22. 16—4w

From the [illegible]

"FLEA POWDER."

When Hugonots were driv'n from town to town
Not for religion's sake, but for a crown,
From persecution's bloody sword, I've heard,
A poor old Frenchman 'scap'd with just his beard;
And jaded out, arriv'd at London city,
Lamenting sore his fate with mournful ditty;
A friendless stranger in the land, he said,
He scarce could tell how he should earn his bread.
Passing St. Giles's on the following day,
With hunger pinch'd, he heard a woman say
She'd give a man a handsome price to seize,
And take, and kill those thousand cursed fleas;
They get into the sweetmeats, every thing,
And in my ears all night the rascals sing.'
'Ma foi! (the Frenchman thought) I make de monie,
I show 'em how to kill de flea so funny.'
The action to the word was suited quick;
He pounded to a powder some red brick,
And in some papers neat, like doctor's potions,
He placed his new cathartic, mark'd delotions,
And marching forth, with basket in his hand,
Began his cry with voice thus deep and grand:
'Who buy my new red powder, kill de flea,
Seex paince de paper, varee nice you see!'
The woman heard his base before her door,
And straight began a treble stave to roar:
'Halloo there mister, how d'ye sell your stuff?
What in the world is't made of, scented snuff?'
'Ah, Madame! varee nice you see!
Seex paince de paper, sure to kill de flea!'
The woman bought his stock to try his scheme;
Of brick dust powder little did she dream.
His money in his pocket, off Tom hurried,
And left the woman in her plan deep buried.
The air next morn resounded to his call,
When suddenly he heard her angry bawl:
'Heigh! here you little rascal—powder man;'
The Frenchman at her beck obsequious ran.
'How dare you sell such stuff, and cheat me so?
It no more kills the fleas than my great toe!
I'll have you punish'd for your tricks, you knave,
I'll learn you better manners than you have.'
'Ah me! Madame,' the cunning rogue replied,
'My powder no kill flea! how have you tried?'
'Why Sir, I strew'd it o'er the beds and floor,
And, 'stead of killing, it brought ten thousand more.'
'Madame, you wrong—I show you how—but whew!
You got no powder—*buy some more!*' 'I'll do!'
The woman now suspected she was wrong,—
Wanted the Frenchman's counsel all along;
Even as patients, who cannot get relief
From doctor's potions, hire the man himself,
That with the doctor's skill and physic too,
'Twere a dead certainty with one or two!
Our hostess bought again with anxious eye,
Awaiting Tom's infallible reply.
'Madame,' said he, with an intriguing grin,
Like the old maid who water sold for gin;
'Madame, I say, de first ting, catch de flea,
And den you hold him by de mout, you see!'
The woman's cheek began to glow with ire,
But Tom with eloquence was all on fire;
'Madame, I say, you hold him so [I tell no fib]
Quickee you tickle him under his little rib,
And when he laugh, Madame, he ope his troke,
You pour de powder down, begar he choke!'

"THE RADICAL'S SATURDAY NIGHT."

We republish with no ordinary pleasure, the essay entitled, "the Radical's Saturday Night," from a late number of that excellent publication, Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. Nothing is more delightful than to view the rainbow tints of fancy illuminating fact. It is her province to illustrate and to adorn the sober gravity of truth. In the present example, she appears in all her might, in all her majesty. Say not this terrific, this horrible vision is a dream of the night—we look around us and we discover that it is not a dream; it is an awful reality. Look at the French revolution; look at its robberies, its murders, its conflagrations, its blasphemies, and we shall discover that the awful spectacle presented in this horrible vision, have been more than realized by facts. In our age, fancy has been exceeded by fact. And let it be remembered, that the same principles will in all times, and in all places, produce the same results; licentiousness, in its full extent, cannot exist, even among savages; they have their laws, which rough and crude as they are, it becomes criminal to violate.—Amongst the lower orders of animated nature, amongst beasts, law is still observed, and precisely that law which plunging reform would establish in the world. The lion rules, because he is the strongest of animals; he has been known, when the claims of his own hunger have been satisfied, to protect the weaker species; he exercises the part of a tyrant, to assert his own prerogative, and then acts in the character of a monarch.

But, to free man from all restraint, to tear asunder, not only all legal and civil bonds, but those that connect him with Heaven; to burn our bibles as well as our codes of jurisprudence; to call our hopes of the celestial, and our fears of the infernal world, the hopes and the fears of superstition; is to introduce a state of existence, inconceivable even amongst demons. Man was made to live under a government of laws, and so [illegible]

mable were the wisest legislators, the Solons, the Lycurgusses, and the Numas of antiquity, names all radiant in history, to devise a proper code, that a merciful and an adorable God, condescended himself to reveal one from Heaven for the guidance of blind, weak and fallible mortals. It was a special and a merciful display of divine wisdom, for the illumination of man, in this point more ignorant than the lower orders of animals. This may seem a strong remark, but it is solemnly true.

It is one of the most alarming properties in reformers, when they teach the people to despise the laws of God. What reformation can the Hunts, the Thistlewoods and the Cobbets, and the Woollers desire, when they wish to reform a man from his reverence to the Deity! They are the very gangrene of infamy, the offscourings of contempt, the scum of the foulest pollution, the dirtiest of the dity dregs. This reformation is the reformation of Newgate; they have no temple to worship but the gibbett, to which they would devote, as victims to be sacrificed, all the human race but themselves. *Balt. Chron.*

From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

THE RADICAL'S SATURDAY NIGHT.

Of all the poems of Burns, the Cottar's Saturday Night is universally felt to be most beautiful and interesting. That picture of domestic peace and purity was drawn by the poet when his own soul was peaceful and pure; and accordingly, there sleeps over it a calm and untroubled light, through which the virtues, the wisdom, and happiness of lowly life shine forth in sublime simplicity. We know that this delightful poem was composed at the plough, and that Burns cheered his kind and noble heart during the toil by which he supported his father's household, with the strains that brought vividly before it images of all the most sacred things by which that household was blessed. It is not possible to imagine any spectacle more glorious to a country, than that of such a peasant so employed. Poor, but unrepining—toiling, but not overborne—almost a boy in years, but a man in strength, patience, endurance, and heroism—unconscious in his simplicity of his own greatness—blind to the destiny, at once so dark and so bright, that was awaiting him—and yet, we may well suppose, not unvisited by high and aspiring thoughts—*there* walked that peasant behind his plough, whom his country, through all future generations, will honor as the poet and benefactor of her people. This poem was composed in his heart, beneath the sunshine and the clouds; and when the hours of bodily toil and mental inspiration were gone by, (and with Burns they were the same,) he returned at nightfall to his father's house, and sat down reverently in presence of the grey hairs which he kept sacred from the ashes of poverty and affliction. The poem, therefore, is one of sustained and almost perfect beauty; for every morning he brought to it a heart fresh with joyfulness and virtue, while the intervals of composition were thus filled with all the thoughts, feelings and images that his genius has rendered immortal. The subject was a happy one—happy beyond what could have been the lot of any poet born in any other country. For, in Scotland alone, and I say so with a due sense of the virtues of England, does there exist among the peasantry a union of knowledge, morality, and religion, so universal and so intense, and so solemn as to constitute national character—to hallow and sublime that *night* which feels, as it were, the influence of the approaching *Sabbath*, and to render it a weekly festival, held both in mirthful gladsomeness, and in pious composure of heart. It is the spirit of religion that makes the cottar's Saturday night at once delightful and awful to our imagination, and fit subject for the very highest of all poetry. We know, that on that night the bible is opened in ten thousand dwellings—and that the voice of psalms and prayer is heard down in the glens and high up on the hills of Scotland.

On that night, I will not say that the hardships and wants of lowly life are all forgotten by those whose lot it is to endure them—for strong and tenacious must needs be the memory of the poor; but will say, that if their hardships and wants are not then forgotten, so neither are their enjoyments and their blessings; that in the calm confidence which the humble feel when on their knees before God and their Redeemer, fear and sorrow minister unto piety, that it is sufficient for their gratitude, that while their blessings are so great, their miseries are not far greater—and that human life with all its inevitable woes, seems yet, to the contented cottar, a scene never wholly deserted by the sunshine of a gracious Heaven. Truly may it be said, that in Scotland, the last night of every week, "divides the year and lifts the soul to Heaven." Well is the Sabbath morn preceded by a night in which happiness prepares the heart for devotion.

The picture which Burns has drawn of that hallowed scene, is felt by every one who has a human heart—but they alone can see all its beauty, who have visit[illegible] the Scottish peasantry, and joined in their family worship. They who have done so, see in the poem nothing but the simple truth—truth so purified, refined, and elevated by devotion, as to become the highest poetry. Many a Saturday night has the writer of this joined in that simple service: more than once when death had just visited the cottage—but at all times whether those of joy or affliction—there was the same solemn resignation to the Divine will; the same unquestioning, humble, wise submission—the same perfect peace, and even lofty happiness—nor did he ever see one shudder, nor hear one sob that seemed to signify despair.

"Then kneeling down to Heaven's Eternal King,
The saint, the father, and the husband prays;
Hope springs exulting on triumphat wing,
That thus they all shall meet in future days.
There ever bask in uncreated rays,
No more to sigh, or shed the bitter tear;
Together hymning their Creator's praise,
In such society, yet still more dear,
While circling time moves round in an eternal sphere."

The last time that I witnessed and partook of such happiness as this, was one serene and beautiful moonlight night, during the last fine harvest. I had been roaming all day among the magnificent woods that overshadow the Clyde, immediately above and below Bothwell castle, near which I had passed some of my early years—and at the fall of the evening I entered a cottage which I had often visited when a boy, and of which the master was even at that time a grey-headed patriarch. I found the old man still alive, and sitting in his arm chair by the fire side—the same venerable image that he was nearly twenty years ago, only his locks, if possible, more perfectly and purely white, his cheeks somewhat more wan, and his eyes almost as dim as those of blindness itself. His daughter, who had been the beauty of the parish when I was at school, was now a meek and gentle matron, and carried an infant in her arms; while other children, with eyes and features like their mother's, were cheerfully occupied on the floor, half in business and half in play. When I had made myself known to the father and his daughter, it is needless to say with what warmth of hospitality I was welcomed. The old man rose from his seat as soon as I told my name, and it was then that I saw in his tottering steps that the hand of time had touched him more heavily, than at first sight I had supposed. After I had related the simple story of my own life, I learnt that of theirs—that nothing had happened to them since I came to bid them farewell, on that summer morning I left school, except that the old man's daughter had been married (as I saw) to the lover of her youth—and that six children had been born, of whom two, and the mother mentioned it with a low voice, but without tears, had been taken to their Maker. The husband afterwards came in, and before our simple evening meal was over, I felt as if I had for years been an inmate of the happy and innocent family.

The old man then said to me, with a kind voice, that he hoped that I had not forgotten, in the life I had led in foreign countries, the religious observances of the peasantry of my native land. And, as he was speaking, his granddaughter, a beautiful girl of about sixteen years, brought the "big ha' bible" and laid it gently upon his knees. "My eyes are not so good," said the pious patriarch, as when you and your school companions used to come to visit us of old, but there is still light enough left in them whereby to read the word of God." Nothing could be more affecting than the tremulous voice of the old man, whose gray hairs were so soon to be laid in the earth, as he read, amidst the profoundest silence, that chapter of the New Testament that records the crucifixion. And afterwards when the psalm was sung—those same feeble and almost mournful tones were beyond measure touching, as they blended with the small pipes of the children, and the sweet melody of the female voices. During the prayer I could not help looking round on the kneeling family—and I saw close to the white locks of him whose race was nearly run, the bright and golden head of his little favorite grandson, who during almost the whole evening had been sitting on his grandfather's knee. The love of God seemed to descend alike on infancy and old age. The purity of the one allied itself to the piety of the other—and the prayer of him who was just leaving life, seemed to bring a blessing on the head of him who was just entering upon it. When we all arose together from the prayer, a solemn hush prevailed for a few minutes over the room, till our hearts, by degrees, returned to the thoughts that had previously possessed them, and our conversation, though somewhat more grave than before, recurred to the ordinary topics and business of life.

I need not narrate that conversation, for it was interesting to me, chiefly from its kindness, its calmness, and the wisdom of its innocence. I had many questions, too, to ask about the families I had known in my youth, all of which were answered with pleasure and a sort of pride, by those who were delighted to hear that I had not forgotten the humble friends of other days, and thus the hours stole away till it was midnight before the son-in-law showed me into my bed chamber, a room as neatly furnished as if it had been in the great city, and kept for the accommodation of the few visiters that, whether of kin, or strangers like myself, came in the course of a year to this secluded dwelling.

I lay for some hours awake, reflecting, with the purest delight, on the happiness, the worth and the piety, of the little family that by this time were all lying around me in sleep. No doubt, thought I, they have their frailties, and also their griefs, but that life is enviable which contains, within itself, so many evenings like the one I have now witnessed. So long as there is a bible in every cottage in Scotland, and the dust is not suffered to lie upon it, the people will be good, and wise, and happy. With thoughts such as these, I at last gently fell away into sleep.

I have heard of people who never were conscious of having dreamed; for myself I never sleep but I dream, yet after all my dreams, I have been able to discover few of the causes by which they are produced or modified.—This night, however, I had a dream that rose out of the impressions which that family worship had left on my sleeping mind.—But though all these impressions were calm, peaceful, and blessed, yet was the dream itself which they occasioned, distorted, hideous, and ghastly, as if hell itself were suddenly to glare out through a vision of Heaven.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE ENGLISH, A FOREIGN TONGUE.

We extract the following from a French paper:

"An etymologist has lately published the following analysis of the English language. Its vocabulary, he says, is composed of 6621 words of Latin origin, 4361 of French, 2068 of Saxon, 1288 of Greek, 660 of Dutch, 229 of Italian, 117 of German, 11 of Gaelic, 83 of Spanish, 18 of Arabic, besides many others of ancient Teutonic, Hebrew, Swedish, Portuguese, Flemish, Russian, Egyptian, Persian, Cimbrian, and Chinese! The same etymologist pretends, that in Shakespeare, Pope, Swift, and Milton, there are not many more than a hundred words purely English!"

So that it would appear, that when we meet an acquaintance in the street, and accost him with, "how do you do this morning?" and he replies, "pretty well, I thank you," we are probably speaking half a dozen languages at once. What "learned Thebans" we must be! In this way, a man who has a tolerable understanding of Dilworth's spelling book must be no inconsiderable linguist; while one, who can read Johnson at sight, must be a perfec Polyglot. The poor Burgeois gentilhomme was quite amazed, to find that he had been speaking prose all his life without knowing it; and we are no less astonished on discovering that we had been talking Russian, Egyptian, Persian, Cimbrian, Teutonic, and Chinese, for years, without having ever dreamed of it. There have been great controversies among the learned, as to what was that formidable dialect, which arose at Babel, out of the confusion of tongues, but after this discovery we can have no doubt that it is that very English which we all speak, and instead of high Dutch, which some have supposed was the language used by Adam in Paradise, we do now verily believe, that it was that *pure* English, of which so few traces have been left! *Lou. Adv.*

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

[Translated from late French Journals, for the National Gazette.]

The number of Theological schools in the empire of Russia is fifty-eight, consisting of four academies, thirty-six seminaries, and eighteen primary schools, in which the Russian language, arithmetic, and the Christian religion, are taught. These fifty-eight establishments contain at present twenty six thousand youths, most of whom are educated at the expense of the government.

It is said that, during the last eight years, not a single individual has been attacked by the small pox in the states of Denmark, all the inhabitants having been vaccinated by order of the king. From this fact, it is evident that the small pox, which has committed greater havoc than plagues and wars, might be banished from the face of the earth. Vaccination itself would then become useless.

Count Romanzow, of Russia, is fitting out, at his own expense, new expeditions of discovery. One is destined to cross from Asia to America upon the ice, to the north of the country of the Tschuktchains; the other is ordered to ascend one of the rivers which have their mouth on the north-west coast, or Russian America, and to penetrate by the unknown region which lies between the Frozen Cape and the river Mackenzie.

The painter Reiner Birrebaum, at Cologne, has fully revived the art of painting on glass, and received from the government a gratification of four hundred rix dollars.

The following article, which gives some idea of Chinese superstition, is taken from a Pekin Gazette:

"The 1st of May, 1818, there arose suddenly at Pekin, a tempest, that obscured the heavens and filled the air with sand and dust. The Emperor, thinking it was a judgment from heaven, was very much alarmed, and very anxious to know what it meant: he assembled his ministers of state, and commanded them to endeavor to discover the cause of it: he then reprimanded his astronomers for not having foretold it to him. 'You announced to me,' said he to them, 'three days ago, the happy influence the stars had over me, foretelling a long and prosperous life; this was mere flattery, while you either would not or could not tell me of this impending misfortune.' Three of these *sages* gave their opinion, that the cause of this tempest was the dismissal of the late chief minister Sung Tajin, and advised him to recal him; but his majesty, far from approving their proposal, reprimanded them for having the presumption to meddle with the royal prerogative. The body of mathematicians gave in their opinion, assuring him that if this whirlwind, accompanied with dust, continued during the whole day, it indicated a perverse conduct and variance of opinion between the sovereign and his ministers, as well as a great drought and famine. If the wind disturbed the sand, moved the stones, and made much noise, inundations were to be expected; and if the dust continued to fall one hour more, the plague would rage in the southern regions, and half the inhabitants to the south-east would be sick."

The Gazette expresses his majesty's uneasiness at this long drought. His majesty has ordered his sons to fast, to pray, and offer sacrifices to heaven, to earth, and to the god of wind. There was to be a solemn festival on the 25th of May 1819, at which all the princes, ministers, and nobles, were to appear in procession, wearing mourning as a mark of their contrition!

THE PRESS.

The benefits which have resulted to mankind, through the medium of the press, are known and acknowledged by all who have a just sense of the value and importance of human improvement. In a government which acknowledges the people to be the source of all legitimate power and authority, it is peculiarly and essentially important, that a knowledge of its principles should be generally disseminated, and well understood; and we know of no means, by which this knowledge can be so readily attained, with so little expense and so little loss of time, as by a careful and attentive perusal of the public papers. A newspaper is, in fact, a concise history of the age in which we live. Its columns are not alone devoted to politics. The man who will read with attention, may acquire a knowledge of the history, geography, customs, manners and habits of almost every nation on earth. If he has a mind susceptible of improvement, he may treasure up a fund of knowledge, which will contribute much to his own happiness, and which will essentially qualify him, for becoming useful to the rising generation. Where is the father who can be so stupid and insensible to the benefits resulting from the improvement of the mind as to be willing to deprive his children of the opportunity of reading a newspaper?—It is to be feared there may be some instances of the kind; but it is to be hoped those instances are few.

Sav. Rep.

VANITY DISCONCERTED.

From the history of the Arabs.

The caliph Mahadi was exceeding fond of hunting. Having lost his way, he came into a peasant's house, and asked for something to drink. The peasant brought him a pitcher of wine, of which the caliph drank a few cups. Mahadi afterwards asked him, if he knew him? No, answered the Arab. "I am," said the prince, "one of the principal lords of the caliph's court." He afterwards drank another cup, and asked again the peasant, if he knew him? He answered, that he had just told him who he was. "It is not so," replied Mahadi, "I am still greater than I told you." Hereupon he drank another cup, and repeated what he first had asked him. The Arab, impatient, replied, that he had already sufficiently explained himself. "No," said the prince, "I have not informed you of all; I am the caliph, before whom the whole world prostrates itself." At these words, the Arab, instead of prostrating himself, snatched hastily up the pitcher, to leave it in the place he had taken it from. The caliph, astonished, asked him the reason why he did so. "My reason," said the Arab, "for doing so is, that, if you drank another cup, I should be afraid you were the prophet; and, at length, by a last cup, you would pretend to make me believe that you are God Almighty."

ANECDOTE.

A person abusing another to Churchill, said, he was so insufferably dull that if you said a good thing he did not understand it. "Pray, sir," said Churchill, "did you ever try him?"